VOL. XVI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1876.

NO. 175.

# VICTORY ASSURED.

THE WEST AND THE EAST

A TICKET THAT WILL WIN THE BOURBONS! BRAY

AND SWEEP THE COUNTRY O'ER

BY THE LOYAL RIGHT OF WAY.

WILL GO TO HAYESING

BUCKEYS BRATING TIME

WE'LL COLLAR THE OLD EMPIRE STATE

WITH BOTH MEN AND A PARTY

WHOM THE FEOPLE KNOW AND LOVE

"BUSINESS" IN OUR

in assembling. The weather is much cooler. The galleries aga two thirds full. There is much in-

there was prayer by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, of the WHERE THE LADGE COMES IN An invitation to visit the House of Refuge was submitted, and was received with shouts of

was the balloting for President. The roll of States was called, when the States

THE FIRST BALLOT IN DETAIL. Beriast Balico IN Betail.

Blaine, 10; Bristow, 7; Hayes, 2;
California—Blaine, 9; Bristow, 2;
1. Arkansas—Morton, 12 Iowa—
Kaneas—Blaine, 10; Louisiana—
Morton, 14; Delaware—Blaine, 6.

Blaine, 10; Maine—Blaine, 14.

Minnesota - Blaine, 10; Maine - Blaine, 14; Kentucky - Bristow, 24 Missouri - Blaine, 14; Morton, 12; Conkling, 1; Bristow, 2; Hayee, 1, Maryland - Blaine, 16; Missierippi - Bristow, 3; Morton, 2; absent, 1. Michigan - Blaine, 6; Bristow, 9; Conkling, 1; Hayes, 4. Nebraska - Hialine, 6. Ores Hampshire - Blaine, 7; Bristow, 8. New York - Bristow, 1; Conkling, 2; Hayes, 1. West Virginia - Blaine, 8; Hayes, 1. West Virginia - Blaine, 8; Hayes, 1. Vermont - Blaine, 8; Bristow, 1; Gonkling, 2; Morton, 3. Vermont - Blaine, 8; Bristow, 1; Conkling, 7; Morton, 2; absent, 1. New Jersey - Blaine, 18; Hayes, 6, Washington - Blaine, 2; Morton, 5; Bristow, 6. Conkling, 2; Morton, 5; Pennsylvania - Hartrant, 5s; Rhode Island - Blaine, 2; Bristow, 6. Conkling, 3; Morton, 5; Pennsylvania - Hartrant, 5s; Rhode Island - Blaine, 2; Bristow, 6. Conkling, 3; Morton, 5; Pennsylvania - Hartrant, 5s; Rhode Island - Blaine, 2; Bristow, 6. The Chair said it could not be done under the rule.

error in announcing the vote. It was Il for Mor-ton, 3 Bristow, 1 Conkling. The absentee point was not pressed. No choice. A LIVELY TIME ON THE SECOND BALLOT.

raised that he did not report the vote as cast in the delegation.

The Chair ruled it the right and privilege of cach delegate to vote his own sentiments. [Applause.]

Mr. Carwault, of Pennsylvania, appealed from the declaion, and the Chair put the question and announced the decision of the Chair as sustained. A seene of the wildest confusion ensued, and a Pennsylvania delegate said the chairman did not hear his appeal because he did not wish to bear. not hear his appear occases.

The Chair replied with critation, saying his colleague from Pittsburg has dishonored himself by his remark.

A DENUNCIATION AND AN APOLOGY.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, soverely denounced the chairman for bringing into the area of this convention his personal differences.

Subsequently the chairman disavowed any intent to abuse his powers, and conjected his colleague had irritated him into a retort, but he withdrew his remarks.

Massachusetts made a point of order that the house was executing its order to ballot, and nothing but a call of the roll was in order.

Mr. Thomburgh, of Tenn, moved to reconsider the vote sustaining the railing of the Chair, in order to give Pennsylvania an opportunity to be heard.

here ensued, lasting some time. Mr. Cessna per-sisted in speaking, claiming he was here in the interests of peace and harmony and of the read-ing of the instructions to the Pennsylvania dele-gates to vote as a unit for Hartranit. [Applause and confusion.] Mr. Stewart, of Pa., said his duty to those who Mr. Stewart, of Pu., said his duty to those who sent him here to represent them was paramount. He had voted once for Hartranit, and on the second ballot he considered it his duty to represent them by casting a vote for James O. Hiaine, [Laughter and cheers, Mr. Futhy, of Pu., of the Chester district, said he came here with credentials of his own district convention. His constituents are almost a unit for Blatne, and he recognized no right of any State convention to bind them against the

pending the roll-call, to determine and report their votes and wishes. He would trust that delegation with this question.

Mr. Pomeroy, of N. Y., objected.

Mr. Van Zandt, of R. L. claimed that the delegates who had allowed themselves to be elevated on the platform requiring them to vote as a unit, are bound by it. He warned the convention against becoming a mob.

Mr. Oliver, of Pennsylvania, argued that it was the practice in his State to have the delegates to the Republican National convention chosen by the State convention, and not by the districts. Accordingly the Pennsylvania chairman had been right in obeying the order of the delegation sustaining the unit rule. This unit rule was adopted by the convention unanimously. I believe in allowing every man to vote as his people desire him

lowing every man to vote as his people desire him to, and am

Mr. Thompson asked whether we have the individual right to violate the instructions of our
State conventions and follow our personal views
instead of the directions of the party in each
state. He urged that the Pennsylvania delegates were bound by every consideration of justice, bonor and policy to strictly obey the unit
rule. The resolution was written (turning to the chairman) by you, sir. [Laughter and applause.]
The chairman ordered the roll-call to proceed,
and no vote was taken on the motion to reconsider,
Pennsylvania being allowed to stand—sefor Hartranfi, 2 for Blaine.
Mr. Thomburg, of Tenn., called up again his
motion to reconsider the vote sustaining the ruling of the Chair mithe Pennsylvania case. The
roll was called on the motion to reconsider, and
resulted—year 581, nays 585. So the vote was reconsidered.
Mr. MePherson resumed the chair, and the
question recurred on sustaining the decision of
the Chair.
Mr. Ingereoil, of Hil., took the platform. [Ap-

convention, representing the Republican party in their State, had prescribed them.

Mr. Van Zandt, of Rhisde Island, said that to sustain the chairman's ruling would disintegrate the Republican party, because if these dissenting delegates from Perraylvania can disregard the instructions of their State convention, they cangaway from here and bolt from any nomination here made. here made.

Mr. Woodford, of New York, said he had no sympathy with the minority vote sought to be cast from Per asylvania, but he believed the very basis of the existence of the Republican party was the fright of every man to cast his vote precisely as he chooses.

AN APPEAL FOR PREEDOM OF ACTION Mr. Thacher, of Kansas, urged that this convention make its own laws. It is supreme, it is original, and no convention or cancus rules or agreements can be brought in here to bind this body. We are not here to be driven like machines. There is some feeling that there is too much machinery already in the party. Let every man vote as he nlegage.

wote as he pleases.

Mr. Hale, of Me., said that in 1898 the Republican party in the Chicago convention had this question upon the Vice Presidency; that Pennsylvania there presented one of her sons under instructions from her State to present and stand by him. A single delegate from Pittsburg then asserted the principle of individual right to vote as he pleased. He was overwhelmingly sustained, and the chairman was instructed to east the vote so as to recognize the individual vote.

Mr. Hale expressed regret that this side issue had arisen to interfere with the regular course of business. revious question.
The vote was taken, and the Chair's ruling was untained—yeas 200, nays 353. (Applause.)
The convention then proceeded with the bai-

Second ballot-Blaine, 206; Bristow, 114; Mor-ton, 121, Conkling, 32; Hayes, 64; Hartranft, 63; Wheeler, 3; Washburne, 1. Necessary to a choice, 379.

DETAILS OF THE SECOND BALLOT.

Alabama—Blaine, 16: Bristow, 4. Arkansas—Blaine, 1; Morton, 11. California—Blaine, 6: Consiling, 3; Hayes, 3. Colorado—Blaine, 6: Connecticut—Blaine, 2: Bristow, 9: Hayes, 1. Delaware—Blaine, 6. Florida—Blaine, 6: Morton, 4. Georgia—Blaine, 9: Conkling, 6: Morton, 4. Illinois—Blaine, 35: Bristow, 6: Conkling, 1. Indiana—Morton, 30. Iowa—Blaine, 22. Kansas—Blaine, 10. Kentucky—Bristow, 24. Louisiana—Blaine, 10. Kentucky—Bristow, 24. Louisiana—Blaine, 10. Mentucky—Bristow, 24. Louisiana—Blaine, 10. Massachusetts—Blaine, 5: Bristow, 10. Conkling, 1: Mayes, 4. Minnesota—Blaine, 11. Mississippi—Blaine, 5: Bristow, 9: Conkling, 1: Hayes, 4. Minnesota—Blaine, 9: Washburne, 1. Mississippi—Blaine, 1: Bristow, 9: Conkling, 2: Morton, 6. Missouri—Blaine, 9: Washburne, 11. Mississippi—Blaine, 6. Nevadn—Conkling, 2: Hartranft, 4. New Hampshire—Blaine, 5: Bristow, 2. Conkling, 1: Hayes, 1: Morton, 11. North Carolina—Blaine, 8: Bristow, 1: Conkling, 3: Hartranft, 4. New Hampshire—Blaine, 5: Hartsanft, 5: Morton, 2. Ohto—Hayes, 44. Gregon—Blaine, 6. Pennsylvania—Hartranft, 58. Rhode Island—Blaine, 2: Bristow, 6. Tennessee—Blaine, 8: Bristow, 12. Vermont—Blaine, 1: Bristow, 11. Morton, 2. Vermont—Blaine, 1: Bristow, 11. Morton, 2. Dakotah—Blaine, 2. Mistrict of Columbia—Morton, 2. Idaho—Blaine, 2. District of Columbia—Morton, 2. Idaho—Blaine, 2. District of Columbia—Morton, 2. Idaho—Blaine, 2. Ustrict of Columbia—Morton, 2. Idaho—Blaine, 2. District of Columbia—Morton, 2. Idaho—Blaine, 2. Ustrict of Columbia—Morton, 2. Idaho—Blaine, 2. Ustrict of Columbia—Morton, 2. Idaho—Blaine, 2. Erristow, 2. Ustah—Blaine, 2. Wyoming—Bristow, 2. Washington—Blaine, 2. Wyoming—Bristow, 2. Washington—Blaine, 2. DETAILS OF THE SECOND BALLOT. AND WHEELER INTO LINE, THIED BALLOT.

THIRD BALLOT IN DETAIL.

PAlabama—Conkling, 1; Blaine, 10; Bristow, 4. Arkansas—Blaine, 1. California—Blaine, 6; Conkling, 3; Hayes, 3. Colorado—Blaine, 6. Connecticut—Blaine, 2; Bristow, 8; Hayes, 2. Delaware—Blaine, 6. Florida—Blaine, 2; Conkling, 8; Hartranft, 3. Georgia—Blaine, 9; Bristow, 5; Hartranft, 3. Georgia—Blaine, 9; Bristow, 5; Conkling, 6; Morton, 4. Illinois—Blaine, 35; Bristow, 6; Hayes, 1. Indiana—Morton, 30. Iowa—Blaine, 22. Kansas—Morton, 1. Kentacky—Bristow, 34. Louislana—Blaine, 5; Morton, 1. Massachusetts—Blaine, 6; Bristow, 19; Wheeler, 3. Michigan—Blaine, 18; Bristow, 19; Wheeler, 3. Michigan—Blaine, 5; Bristow, 1; Washburne, 1. Mississippis—Bristow, 5; Morton, 5; Hayes, 2; Conkling, 2. Missouri—Blaine, 15; Bristow, 3; Hayes, 1; Morton, 1; Nebraska—Blaine, 6; Messouri—Blaine, 12; Hartranft, 8. Ohio—Hayes, 4. Oregon—Blaine, 6. Pennsylvania—Blaine, 3; Hartranft, 5. Ohio—Hayes, 4. Oregon—Blaine, 6. Pennsylvania—Blaine, 2; Hartranft, 5. Carolina—Blaine, 2; Bristow, 6. South Carolina—Bristow, 1; Morton, 13. Tennessee—Blaine, 7; Bristow, 8; Morton, 9. Tenas—Blaine, 2; Bristow, 1; Conkling, 6. South Carolina—Bristow, 1; Morton, 13. Tennessee—Blaine, 7; Bristow, 8; Morton, 9. Tenas—Blaine, 2; Bristow, 1; Morton, 13. Tennessee—Blaine, 7; Bristow, 8; Morton, 9. Tenas—Blaine, 2; Bristow, 1; Morton, 13. Tennessee—Blaine, 7; Bristow, 8; Morton, 9. Tenas—Blaine, 2; Bristow, 15 Morton, 13. Tennessee—Blaine, 7; Bristow, 15 Morton, 16 Morton, 17 Morton, 18 Morton, 19 Morto Binine, 7; Bristow, 8; Morton, 9. Teras—Blaine, 2; Bristow, 1; Morton, 13. Vermant—Blaine, 1; Bristow, 8; Hayes, 1. Virginia—Blaine, 16; Conkling, 4; Morton, 4. West Virginia—Blaine, 8; Hayer, 2. Wisconsin—Blaine, 16; Bristow, 3; Morton, 1. Arisons—Blaine, 2. District of Columbia—Blaine, 1; Morton, 1. Idaho—Elaine, 2. Montans—Blaine, 1; Hayes, 1. New Mexico—Blaine, 2. Utah—Blaine, 2. Washington—Blaine, 2. Colorado—Blaine, 6. Wyoning—Bristow, 2. THE POURTH BALLOT.

Blaine, 222: Bristow, 128: Conkling, 84: Morton, 108: Hayes, 58: Hartrantt, 71: Washburne, 3. Wheeler, 2.

Wheeler, 2

Alabama—Blaine, 16; Bristow, 4. Arkansas—Blaine, 1; Morton, 11. California—Blaine, 6; Hayes, 2; Conking, 2; Conking, 2; Conking, 2; Conking, 2; Conking, 2; Bristow, 2; Hayes, 1. Delaware—Blaine, 2; Bristow, 2; Hayes, 2; Conking, 2; Hartranit, 4. Georgia—Blaine, 2; Conking, 2; Hartranit, 4. Georgia—Blaine, 2; Conking, 2; Hartranit, 4. Georgia—Blaine, 2; Bristow, 2; Conking, 5; Bristow, 5; Hayes, 1; Washburne, 1. Indiana—Morton, 30. 1owa—Blaine, 1; Conking, 1; Lansas—Blaine, 5; Morton, 11. Massachusetts—Bristow, 1; Wheeler, 2; Blaine, 5; Maine—Blaine, 6; Bristow, 11. Minnesota—Blaine, 6; Bristow, 11. Minnesota—Blaine, 8; Bristow, 11. Minnesota—Blaine, 8; Bristow, 1; Washburne, 1; Morton, 4; Hartranit, 1; Missouri—Blaine, 18; Bristow, 2; Conking, 2; Hayes, 1; Morton, 4; Hartranit, 1; Missouri—Blaine, 19; Hayes, 1; New Jersey—Blaine, 12; Hayes, 7; Bristow, 2; Conking, 6; New York—Bristow, 1; Conking, 2; Hartranit, 3, New Jersey—Blaine, 6; Pennsylvania—Blaine, 9; Hayes, 1; Morton, 1; Hartranit, 8, Ohlo-Hayes, 44, Oregon—Blaine, 6; Pennsylvania—Blaine, 9; Hayer, 1; Morton, 1; Hartranit, 8, Ohlo-Hayes, 14; Morton, 10; Morton, 7; Texas—Blaine, 16; Bristow, 6; Morton, 10; Vermont—Bristow, 8; Hayes, 2; Wiginia—Blaine, 2; Morton, 1; Arizona—Blaine, 1; Morton, 1; Hartsonit, 2; Morton, 1; Arizona—Blaine, 2; Morton, 1; Hartranit, 2; Morton, 1; Hartranit, 2; Morton, 1; Hartranit, 2; Morton, 1; Hartranit, 3; Morton, 1; Hartranit, 3; Morton, 1; Arizona—Blaine, 2; Morton, 1; Hartranit, 3; Morton, 2; Dristow, 8; Hayes, 2; Wiscon-Blaine, 2; Morton, 1; Hartranit, 3; Morton, 1; Hartranit, 3; Morton, 2; Morton,

THE FIFTH BALLOT.

Wheeler, 2.

Alabama—Blaine, 16: Bristow, 4. Arkansas—Blaine, 1: Morton, 11. California—Blaine, 6: Hayes, 2: Conkling, 3. Colorado—Blaine, 6. Connecticut—Blaine, 2: Bristow, 8; Hayes, 2. Delaware—Blaine, 6. Florida—Blaine, 2: Morton, 3; Harrant, 3. Georgia—Hlaine, 8: Bristow, 2; Conkling, 6: Morton, 5; Washburne, 1. Illinois—Blaine, 10: Eristow, 6: Hayes, 3; Washburne, 1. Indiana—Morton, 20. Iowa—Blaine, 21; Conkling, 6: Morton, 20. Iowa—Blaine, 21; Conkling, 6: Marsachu, 10: Kencas—Blaine, 10. Kentucky—Bristow, 24. Louisiana—Blaine, 10. Kentucky—Bristow, 24. Louisiana—Blaine, 10. Kentucky—Bristow, 24. Louisiana—Blaine, 5: Morton, 11. Maino—Blaine, 14. Maryland—Blaine, 9: Washburne, 1. Missouri—Blaine, 9: Washburne, 1. Missouri—Blaine, 9: Washburne, 1. Missouri—Blaine, 9: Washburne, 1. Missouri—Blaine, 20: Bristow, 5. Hayes, 2. Morton, 5. Nebraska—Hlaine, 6. Nevada—Bristow, 1: Conkling, 2: Hayes, 1: Hartrant, 2. New Jersey—Blaine, 12; Hayes, 5. New York—Blistow, 2: Conkling, 6: North Carolina—Hayes, 12; Morton, 1: Hartrant, 6. Ohio—Hayes, 44. Orego—Blaine, 6. Pennsylvania—Blaine, 5: Hartrant, 6. Santh Carolina—Blaine, 5: Bristow, 6: South Carolina—Blaine, 5: Bristow, 10: Morton, 7: Tenas—Blaine, 5: Bristow, 10: Morton, 8: Hartrant, 1. Wiscousin—Blaine, 15: Hristow, 2: Hayes, 1. Morton, 8: Hartrant, 1. Wiscousin—Blaine, 7: Hayes, 2: Hartrant, 3. West Virginia—Blaine, 7: Bristow, 11: Morton, 1: Arlsona—Blaine, 2: Dakota—Blaine, 2: Utah—Blaine, 2: Woming—Bristow, 2: Cah—Blaine, 2: Morton, 1: Alaho—Blaine, 2: Morton, 1: Hayes, 1: Now Mexico—Blaine, 2: Cutah—Blaine, 2: Woming—Bristow, 2: Cah—Blaine, 3: Morton, 3: Cahada—Blaine, 3: Cahada—Blaine, 3: C

THE SIXTH HALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Bristow, 111; Conkling, 81; Morton & Hayes, 115; Hartrauft, 50; Washburne, 4 Wheeler &

Wheeler, 2.

Alabams—Blaine, 16: Bristow, 4: Hayes, 1. Arkansas—Blaine, 1: Morton, II. Californis—Blaine, 6: Conking, 2: Hayes, 4: Golorado—Blaine, 6: Connecticut—Blaine, 2: Bristow, 7: Hayes, 8.
Delaware—Blaine, 6: Florida—Blaine, 6: Georgia—
Blaine, 9: Bristow, 2: Conkling, 6. Iowa—Blaine, 2: Hayes, 1. Indians—Morton, 30. Michigan—Hayes, 22. Illinois—Hayes, (not given.) Minnesota—Blaine, 9: Washburne, 1. Mississupi—Blaine, 1: Bristow, 4: Conkling, 2: Hayes, 4; Morton, 5. Missouri—Blaine, 8: Bristow, 5; Hayes, 2: Morton, 7. Nebraska—Blaine, 8. Nevada—Bristow, 2: Conkling, 2: Hayes, 1; Hartranft, 1. New Hampshire—Blaine, 7: Bristow, 8. New Jersey—Blaine, 12: Hayes, 6: New York—Bristow, 2: Conkling, 68: North Carolina—Blaine, 1: Hartranft, 6: Hayes, 1: Morton, 1. Ohio—Hayes, 4: Oregon—Blaine, 6: Pennsylvania—Blaine, 1: Hartranft, 6: Hartranft, 6: Hartranft, 6: Hartranft, 6: Hartranft, 6: Morton, 10. South Carolina—Blaine, 1: Marina—Blaine, 6: Morton, 10. South Carolina—Blaine, 10: Bristow, 11: Hayes, 1: Morton, 2. Tennesse—Blaine, 2: Bristow, 11: Maryland—Blaine, 2: Bristow, 11: Morton, 2. Tennesse—Blaine, 2: Bristow, 11: Hayes, 2: Morton, 4. Weet Virginia—Blaine, 10: Bristow, 11: Mayes, 11: Morton, 4. Vermont—Bristow, 8: Hayes, 2: Morton, 4. Weet Virginia—Blaine, 10: Histow, 8: Hayes, 2: Morton, 4. Weet Virginia—Blaine, 10: Histow, 8: Hayes, 2: Morton, 4. Weet Virginia—Blaine, 10: Histow, 8: Hayes, 2: Morton, 4. Weet Virginia—Blaine, 10: Histow, 8: Hayes, 2: Morton, 4. Weet Virginia—Blaine, 10: Histow, 8: Hayes, 2: Morton, 4. Weet Virginia—Blaine, 10: Histow, 8: Hayes, 2: Morton, 4. Weet Virginia—Blaine, 10: Histow, 8: Hayes, 2: Morton, 4. Weet Virginia—Blaine, 10: Histow, 8: Hayes, 2: Morton, 8: Blaine, 10: Histow, 8: Hayes, 2: Morton, 10: Minnesom—Blaine, 2: Weshington—Blaine, 2: Utah—Blaine, 2: Washington—Blaine, 2: Utah—Blaine, 2: Washington—Blaine, 2: W THE SIXTH BALLOT IN DETAIL.

THE SEVENTH BALLOT When Indiana was called Cumback took the platform and withdrew the same of Morton. Indiana—Bristow, 5: Hayes, 25. [Immense and continued applause.] When Kentucky was called Harlan withdrew Bristow and cast the Kentucky vote (24) for Hayes. The result was—Hayes, 384: Biaine, 381. Bristow, 21.

THE DETAILS OF THE SEVENTE BALLOT.

6. Florida, Hlaine, 8. Georgia—Blaine, 14; Bristow, 1. Illinois—Blaine, 35; Bristow, 5; Hayes, 2. Iowa—Blaine, 22. Kansas—Hlaine, 10. Louisiana—Blaine, 14; Hayes, 2. Maine—Blaine, 14. Mary-land—Hlaine, 15. Massachusetts—Hlaine, 15. Hayes, 21. Michigan—Hayes, 22. Minnesota—Blaine, 9; Hayes, 1. Mississippi—Hayes, 16. Missouri—Rlaine, 20; Hayes, 16. Nebraska—Blaine, 6. Nevada—Hayes, 6. New Hampshire—Blaine, 7; Hayes, 3. New Jersey—Blaine, 12; Hayes, 6. New Kork—Hayes, 6; Blaine, 9. North Carolina—Hayes, 20. Ohlo—Hayes, 44. Oregon—Blaine, 6. Pennsylvania—Blaine, 34; Hayes, 24. Rhode Island—Blaine, 2; Hayes, 6. South Carolina—Hayes, 18. Teras—Blaine, 1; Hayes, 15. Vermont—Hayes, 10. Virginia—Blayne, 14. Hayes, 8. West. Virginia—Blaine, 1; Hayes, 4. Wisconsin—Blaine, 16; Hayes, 4. Wisconsin—Blaine, 16; Hayes, 4. Misconsin—Blaine, 2. District of Columbia—Blaine, 2. Idaho—Blaine, 2. Utah—Blaine, 2. Washington—Blaine, 2. Wyoming—Blaine, 2. Washington—Blaine, 2. Wyoming—Blaine, 2. Washington—Blaine, 2. Wyoming—Blaine, 2. # 8 8 # # # #

Hayes, having received a majority, is the Republican nominee for President. The scene of excitement which followed is indescribable, shouting, waving of hate an i fans, cheering, and the band playing Yankee Boodle. Mr. Frye, of Maine, took the platform, and thanked the earnest supporters of the candidate of Maine. No words can express Maine's gratitude. God bless you all forever. The convention, in its wisdom, has selected Hayes as the standard-bearer. Maine accepts, indorses and will support him. In September our leader, Blaine, will take the held in Maine, sweep it by thenty thousand, then go into Massachusetts, and assist to sweep it by sixty thousand. He moved the nomination of Hayes be made unanimous. Adopted:

A Virginia delegate moved that the president appoint a committee of five to wait on Governor Hayes and notify him of his nomination. Agreed to

to.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, nominated William A.
Wheeler, of New York, for Vice President,
E. R. Hoar seconded it.
Thes. C. Platt, on behalf of part of the delegation, presented Woodford's name. tion, presented woodford's name.
On motion it was ordered that the roll be called
in order for nominations. Indiana being called,
Cumback, on behalf of a large majority of its
delegation, seconded the nomination of that faithful soldier and distinguished statesman, Stewart
L. Woodford. L. Woodford.

Mr. Harlan, of Kentucky, by unanimous consent of his delegation, presented the name of that distinguished soldier and statesman, Gen. Hawley, of Connection.

Mr. Pitney, of N. J., presented Fred. T. Frelinghaysen.
Mr. James, of N. Y., announced that in consultation with fitty-eight delegates of that State the
majority favored the nomination of Wheeler.
Mr. Russell, of Texas, seconded the nomination
of Hawley in brief remarks, declaring him superior to all other candidates named in fitness for
the Vice Presidency.
Mr. Cessna, of Pa., seconded Mr. Wheeler as a
first-class Republican.
The roll was then called. When New York
was called Mr. Woodford took the platform and
withdrew his name. When South Carolina had
been called, Mr. Wheeler having already received 365 votes, Mr. Kellogg, of Conn., withdrew
the name of Mr. Hawley, and moved that Mr.
Wheeler's nomination be made unanimous.
Agreed to, Mr. Wheeler's nomination was so
declared.
On motion of Mr. Howard, of Mich., it was

The roll of States was called, and each State named its members of the National Committee.

Mr. Smith, of New York, secretary of the committee on resolutions, offered the following to be mittee on resolutions, ouerest and solutions added to the platform:

We present as our candidates for President and Vice President of the United States two distinguished statesmen of eminent ability and character, and conspicuously fitted for these high officers, and conspicuously fitted for these high officers,

and we comindently appeal to the American people to entrust the administration of their nuoise
sifisirs to Nutherford B. Hayes and William A.
Wheeler. Adopted.

The usual resolution of thanks to the president
of the convention and other officers, and to Cincinnati for its hospitality. Hen Eggieston, on behalf of Ohio, returned thanks for the nomination
of Chio's candidate for President. Adjourned,
with three cheers for the ticket. REJOICING EVERYWHERE.

SAN FRANCISCO. June 16.—The Republicans are firing one hundred guns to night in honor of the Cincinnati nominations.

Oswaco. N. Y., June 16.—One hundred guns were fired here to night in honor of the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—The nomination of Governor Hayes for President gives the greatest satisfaction to the Republicans here. He is said to have been New York's second choice, and the Evening Journal says the State will give him a rousing majority. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

New York, June 16.—The Times compares Hayes' nomination with Lincoln, and declares that history does repeat itself after all. \* \* \* Wheeler is a man whose clear-headed, far-seeing statesmanship is worthy of the noblest era of our history and the highest standards of our public life. history and the highest standards of our publicities.

The Heraldsays: "It was a dramatic, picturesque, fighting camen. Ohio and Maine were the only States which stood by their colors unfalteringly, Blaine came out of the fight as much the leader as Henry Clay did in his paimest days. So far as Blaine's defeat is concerned, we have gratulations for the Republican party and the country. The ticket is a fair one. It means nothing but medicerity. He is a good man, with a fair, safe record. There are, we doubt not, 100,000 Republicans, any one of whom would make as competent a President as Hayes.

"He has no such hold on the country as Blaine or any of his opponents in the convention, Wheeler stands well, and the ticket will poil the party strength. It will represent the average common sense, sober-minded classes. When St. Louis nominates we shall see Cincinnati's true value."

THE NOMINATION ELSWHERE—BOSTON.

Boston, June 16.—The streets were thronged this afternoon about the newspaper and telegraph offices. As the successive ballots were received intense interest was evinced to learn the final result. When the nomination was announced the main sentiment seemed surprise; no demonstrations were made and no appearance of enthusiasm as the crowd slowly dispersed. The Advertiser to-morrow in its leader will say. The nominations will be accepted by the Republican party without reserve and with lively leelings of satisfaction, and the whole party can work together harmoniously to accomplish success. While Gov. Hayes, by no means a leading representative of Republican principles, circumstances under which the convention met rendered the choice of either of the leading candidates impossible. What has been done has been well done, and the choice made is every way excellent. Predicts the ticket will carry this and every other Republican State.

The Journal says the convention has done its work nobly—given a ticket every Republican can support with pride and heartiness.

Reports from various cities and towns of New England indicate that the nominations were received with favor. At Portland, Bangor, Biddeford, and other places salutes were fired.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON. THE NOMINATION ELSWHERE-BOSTON.

ceived with favor. At Portland, Bangor, Biddeford, and other places salutes were fired.

THE EXCITEMENT IS WASHINGTON.

Yesterday the city of Washington was an arena of excitement from morning until night. It grew out of the belief that a nomination would be made at Cincinnati before evening, and the sources of information were besieged by crowds during the entire day. At the Capitol nobody seemed to care for anything except news from Cincinnati, and some of the wiser Congressmen walked around in lonely places, mumbling to themselves as if they would rather talk to people they considered had brains than to other people. Each seran of information was eagerly digested, and comments and discussions tollowed along the line from the House to the Senate and in both bodies. The greatest crowd seemed to congregate in front of the Wastern Union and Atlantic and Pacific telegraph offices, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania svenue. Hot as it was a crowd began to congregate. About it o'clock the policemen were kept there to clear the sidewalk.

The first ballot was announced am dithegreatest applause. All the enthusiasm of the assemblage seemed to tend towards hopes for Blaine. As each successive ballot was announced cheers upon cheers went up, and during the interim the idle and disantished crowd frequently called for Mr. Gobright to make a speech. Finally that accomplished gentleman mounted the balcony, and delivered one of the most eloquent and dignified speeches of his life. He portrayed in glowing colors the necessities of the timer, but did not state exactly what the necessities were. He built as smill that would compare with nothing in grandeur except the pyramia of chops or the Falls of Niagara; but just as he was finishing it, his attention was called to the necessity of announcing the third ballot, which he did with grace and dignit, and his portrayed in glowing colors the necessities of the timer, but did not state exactly what the necessities were. He built as smill that sort of thing, and disc

IMMEDIATELY UPON THE NOMINATION, and was the cause of the most earnest good feeland was the cause of the most earnest good sening throughout.

A representative of THE REPUBLICAN called
upon Mr. Histine, to see how he took the news see
it came in. Mr. Histine told him the news, and invited him to lunch with as serious an air as if Mr.

HOPES OF HIS OWN NOMINATION;

CONGRATULATORY DISPATCHES.

The following is his congratulatory note:

Washington, D. C., June 16, 1876.

To Gov. R. B. Reyes, Columbus, Ohio:

I offer you my sincerest congratulations on your nomination. It will be altice my highest pleasure, as well as my first political duty, to do the utmost in my power to promote your election. The earliest moments of my returning and confirmed health will be devoted to securing you as large a vote in Maine as she would have given for myself.

J. G. BLAINE. CONGRATURATORY DISPATCHES.

To which Mr. Hayes replied:

"Collimate, Ohio, June 16.

"Collimate, Ohio, June 16.

"To Hon, J. G. Blaine, Washington:

"Your kind dispatch has touched me most deeply, and I hardly know how to respond in fitting terms. The assurance of your sympathy and support nerves me for the contest in which we are about to enter. With your returning health and strength, I see an omen of Republican success. I trust that all trace of your recent illmess will speedily disappear; that you may speedily be restored to your family and country. I send you my first dispatch since the nomination.

R. B. HAYES."

Senator Morton sent the following dispatch to Governor Hayes:

O. P. Monrow."
Secretary Bristow also telegraphed Governor Hayes as follows:

Secretary Bristow also telegraphed Governor Hayes as follows:

Governor R. B. Hayes, Columbus, O.:

I beg you to accept my earnest and hearty congratulations. Your nomination secures victory in November.

B. H. Bussrow.

H. Arrisbaugo, Pa., June 16.—Immediately upon the receipt of the news of the nomination of General Hayes the following dispatch was sent:

HARRISBAUGO, Pa., June 18, 1876.

General R. B. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio:

I most sineerely congratulate you on your nomination. Pennsylvania will surely give you her vote in November.

J. F. HARVERST.

The following dispatch from Senator Conkling to Governor Hayes was sent immediately after the nomination of the latter was announced:

General Hayes, Columbus, Ohio:

June 16, 1876. Gorernor Hayes, Columbus, Ohio:
I heartily congratulate the country, the Republican party and you on your domination. You need no assurance of the cordiality of my support. Sincerely yours.

Roscoe Conklino.

CARRYING THE NEWS. An amusing instance connected with the receipt of the news was the way the news was carried to Major Hahneman, who was waiting to fire the salute of one hundred gams. A colored man, recommended for his activity, was chartered to carry the message. He was taken over the ground early in the morning, and told that the signs "Keep off the grass" and others of like nature, stuck up in the owner, meant nothers. He waited stuck up in the owner, meant nothers. He waited stuck up in the parks, meant nothing. He watted patiently all day long, and when the word was given for him to go, it seemed as if the electric spark which conveyed the news from Checimnati had been incarnated in his person.

He leaped down the Post, Office steps, russled.

into Saventh street, another along the present as into Saventh street, another along the present as it the success of the whole campaign depended upon his speed. The cry of "stop theft" was raised, and the street population took up the chase, and tore along after him, but it was of no use. He outstripped everybody, and rushed breathlessly into Judiciary square, gave the word, and the salve was fired. Rutherford B. Hayes.

Rutherford B. Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822; graduated at Kenyon Col-lege, Ohio, and at the law school of Cambridge; dopted the profession of law. He was city soil citer of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1861, major and lieutenant colonel of the 23d Ohio volunteers in 1861, colonel of the same from 1852 to 1864, when he 1861, colonel of the same from 1852 to 1864, when he was appointed a brigadier general, and during the same year was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-minth Congress, serving on the Committee on Private Land Claims and as chairman of the Committee on the Library. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, resigned in the summer of 1857, and was soon afterwards elected Governor of Ohio. In 1868 the degree of LLD, was conferred upon him by Gambier College. In 1875, after a severe contest, he was again elected Governor of Ohio, the opposing sandidate having been William Allen, who as Governor had recently appointed him a commissioner to the Centennial.

William A. Wheeler was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York, in 1820. He was a member of the class of 1842 of the University of Vermont, but did not graduate; adopted the proession of law; in 1850 and 1851 he was elected to the State Legislature; in 1887 and 1838 to the State Senate, and in 1860 was elected a Repre-State Senate, and in 1800 was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-seventh Congress. He was for many years engaged in the banking business, and was president of the Ogdensburg and Rouse's Railroad Company. He was also a delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1867, and was elected its president. He was elected to the Forty-first and the three subsequent Congresses, serving as chalrman of the Committees on Commerce and Pacific Railroads.

Foul Assassination Abroad.

Lendon, June 17.—The Daily News' special telegram from Constantinople reports that Hassan, after gaining admission to the Council Chamber, locked the door and fired at Aoni Pasha. The lamp was broken and only a candle was left burning in the recomp. was left burning in the room. The assassin then threw himself on Aoni Pasha and plunged a cut-lass into his bowels. He next fired at the Minister of Marine, and finally at Pachid Pashs. The police overpowered and captured him as he was attempting to kill Midhat Pashs. After he was seized he said he was sorry he failed to kill Midhat. The Minister of Marine will probably recover. The two murdered Ministers were buried during the day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Arrangements are now completed for the grand celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July next. All military and other organizations which intend being present on that occasion are requested to notify John Wannamaker, chairman of the committee Fifteen Men Killed by the Indians.

DENVER, COL., June 16.—A report was received here yesterday that the Sioux Indians had at-acked a cattle ranche at Fremont's Orchard, about eighty miles down the Platte, killing fif-teen men and driving off the stock. The settlers in the vicinity of the reported raid have left their ranches and taken refuge in the nearest settle-ments.

The usual Cabinet meeting was held yesterday. The session was very brief, and the only topic of interest considered was the subject of the release of Winslow, which was officially communicated by Mr. Fish. Although the diplomatic correspondence on this subject has not yet ended, the release of Winslow is regarded as the termination of the extradition provision of the Ashburton treaty. This view of the Government will be immediately made known to Earl Derby by Secretary Fish. There is complete harmony in the Cabinet in this particular. The members absent from yesterday's session were Mr. Capinson, who is at Ulincinnati, and Mr. Robeson, who left Washington yesterday morning for New York. of Winslow, which was officially communicated by

Rumored Change in the Treasury. Rumored Change in the Treasury.

Another change in the Cabinet is about to cocorr. On the first of next month Mr. Bristow, who
has been nearly two years in charge of the Treasury Bepartment, will, for personal reasons, retire
to private life. It is understood that Mr. Bristow
designs to give attention to his private Builders,
the necessities of which preclude his remaining
in his present office. Several prominent gentlemen have been mentioned for the succession,
among whom are Mr. Cameron, now the Secretary of War, Hen. Zach Chandler, Secretary of
the Interior, and Col. John C. New, Treasurer of
the United States. Whether any one on this
slate will be appointed remains to be provon:
Possibly there is a "great unknown" behind the
secnes.

Mrs. Elian Greatorex has made an album of pen-and-ink sketches, entitled, "Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdais," which are attracting great attention throughout the artist world. They are superbly executed, and thor-oughly sustain her well-known reputation as an artist.

The Organ Goes Back on Party Principles To the Editor of the National Republican: SIR: I have seen for some days a paragraph direntating in the papers relating the fact that ten men were recently publicly whipped for minor crimes in Delaware. The last appearance of this paragraph is in.the Ness, the Democratic organ, I suppose, in this city this morning, and is headed

RELIABLE A DEMOCRATIC STATE as there is in the Union. The author of the above extract may obtain pardon from his friend for in fitting and publishing the paragraph about its darkness, possibly on the ground that he does not know what he has done.

Now spare me a little space for the presentation of some Democratic data.

Senator Bayard represents Delaware. He is a Democratic great light. Indeed, in the opinion

is a primitive measure. It is Democratic. See Kentucky, where forty or fifty thousand people cannot read or write. It is Democratic, See Virginia, where the people give signs of a desire to get rid of its imperfect school system for none at all. It is Democratic. See all over the Souththe Republican school system for none at all. It is Democratic. See all over the Souththe Republican school system referred to above is being overturned, and the elections are carried by violence and fraud; and by such means Congress being filled with Gordons, Lamars, Tuckers and Ben Hills. It is Democratic. See Missourl, with an filliterate, victous population. It is Democratic, and sends to Congress a Bogy rather than a Schurz. See Teras. It sends a red-mouthed rebei (Coke) to the Senate. Her people are ignorant, victous and Democratic. Shall I go further? See Laltimore, where the plug-gily is a frightful reality. It is Democratic. See Tennesse, where, by the sid of a Fort Pillow Forrest, slavery is substantially established. It is Democratic. What a difference; what a contrast between the two parties in the conditions in which each thrives? The majority in the present House of Representatives may how itself hoarse in regard to the corruptions of the Republican party, and until the uttermost parts of that place, whose name would complete the alliteration, shall become enlivened with responsive shouts, and it can never destroy the truth that the Republican party is incomparably purer and truer to the commonality and the country than the Democratic. L. S. A. THE WHIPPING-POST

Death and Burial of Miss Mida Riggles When in the course of events we are called pen to record the death of those who have passed allotted to man, we look upon the event as one of events we are called upon to record the death of those who have gone down to the tomb in the bloom and beauty of youth, with all the enchant-ment of a young and brilliant life before them, then it is that we feel the bitterness of woe, and the tear of sympathy is called forth from every feeling breast. These reflections pressed them-selves upon my mind and heart with unusual significance as I stood before the shrine of hallower nincance as I stood before the shrine of hallowed affection containing the remains of Misa Mida Riggles, whose demise in the early bloom of her young girlhood took place on Sunday, the lith instant, from the effects of that ruthless destroyer which has so often invaded the homes of affection and love and carried away its choicest inmates—consumption.

and love and curried away its choicest inmates—
consumption.

The writer of this tribute of affection to the
worth of this beautiful girl formed her acquaintance some ten years ago, when just budding into
young girlhood. She became a member of a Bible
class in the Foundry Sunday school, and for several years continued to meet each Sabbath day to
read and comment upon that precious word, the
promises of which afferded her so much comfort
and satisfaction in the long, wearied sufferings of
her decline. She was always inclined to be dependent upon the great sacrificial atomement for
her acceptance with God and her hope of a biasful immortality in Heaven. She exemplified a
beautiful Christian life in her young and happy
girlhood. She was a bright and beautiful character, always full of the exhibitantion of youthful
innocence. She was the idol of friends and the
admiration of those who had the pleasure of her
acquaintance.

More than a year are she took a violent cold.

innocences. She was the idol of friends and the admiration of those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

More than a year ago she took a violent cold, which settled upon her lungs, and developed finally into that insidious/disease which so often marks as its victims the young and tender. All that skill could do upon the part of her medical advisers was done. All that the affection and love of mother, sisters and brothers could do and the sympathy and anxiety of a host of friends availed not. God designed to transplant her in the maturity of her young life, to bloom more perfectly in Paradise above.

She passed gently away on Sunday afternoon, while her companions of the Foundry Sunday-school were engaged in the festivities of "children's day," as set apart by the Church, and entered upon the Sabbath of eternal rest in the glory of an immortal life in Heaven.

An incident connected with the service of her burial is worthy of note. As her friends gathered around the casket, decked for her burial with a profusion of the choicest flowers, the venerable David Gardner, now in the eighty-second year of his age, (for forty-five years the teacher of the infant class in Foundry Sunday school, and in whose class this young lady was an infant scholar,) tottering upon the verge of eternity, with unsteady step approached the casket, and, looking intently for a moment upon the life-like face of the dead, took from his breast a white rose in bloom and laid it upon her form, as a token of his love for the child he had taught in his infant class in Subath school. She has gone, and her pure form was laid away in the 'quiet of Oak Hill cemetery, to rest until the just shall be called to their reward in heaven.

Sleep sister, peaceful seep.

heaven.

Sleep sister, peaceful sleep.
Life's atful journey's done.
Earth's conflicts o'er, we may not weep,
The w reath of triumph's won.
Safe to its mother's breast,
We yield thy much loved clay.
We know 'tis not the spirit's rest,
Her bome is far away:
Dust to its kindred dust were given.
Saul to its Father, God in Heaven.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1878. N. C., jr.

Three New Casts from the Antique at the Cor

Three new casts from the antique at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Three new casts from the antique have just
been received at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, as
follows: A statue of "Diana with the Deer," the
spirited group of the "Wrestlers" and the beautiful statuette of the "Boy Extracting a Thorn
from his Foot." The last two are now on exhibition, and the "Diana" only awaits the pedestal to
be seen by the public. Two additions have been
made to the picture gallery—an ideal head of a be seen by the public. Two additions have been made to the picture gallery—an ideal head of a lovely weman, by George H. Baker, of New York, and a historical picture, by F. Pauweis, representing an incident connected with the fate of Lievin Pyn, first magnistrate of Ghent, wrongfully beheaded. The scene is in a church during a solemn mass, where, by order of the Emperor, a priest reads before Pyn's family and his four accusers a proclamation relieving his character from the charges brought against him.

Besides these works belonging to the gallery, there are many other interesting pictures on exhibition. Among them are three by Mr. John R. Key, comprising a vigorous and truthful view of the Golden Gate, San Francisco, a distant view of Mount Lafayette, White mountains, and a seen on the Seine, near Paris. There is also on exhibition an admirable lot of English water-color drawings, by Rowbotham, Joseph Nash and E. C. Green, affording fine specimens of the excellence to which this beautiful branch of art has been brought.

Sunday Encursion.

As will be seen by our advertising columns, the Mary Washington gives two excursions each Sunday hereafter. The first is at 9 o'clook a. m., and enables all who desire a day in the country to take their baskets and ruralise at Vernon Springs, Marshall Hail, or say of the other pleasant resorts above Mount Vernon. The second trip is at 5 p. m., and is designed to give families a cheap ride of about torty miles in the cool season of the day and to bring up the excursionists who went below in the morning. Thus the wants of all classes are met, who find it difficult to leave home week days. The boat has no bar, and ladies and children are entirely safe without male attendants. These excursions deserve the patronage of all who seek health, rest and pleasure, and are well spoken of by the numerous and respectable people who have tried them.

A poor shoemaker at Niort, in France, is the father of forty-five children, all of whom are still living. Each of his three successive wives presented him with fifteen children. As will be seen by our advertising columns, the

### CHARLES O. FISHER.

The Evidence Closed-Argument Begun. The trial of Charles G. Fisher, charged with betracting papers and records from the clerk's ffice on the night of the 10th of September last,

Judge George P. Fisher, sworn: The defendant is witness' son. Had a conversation with Hurdle, after the arrest of Charles Fisher, in witness' ofafter the arrest of Charles Fisher, in witness' office. He stated that the accused and Curran came
to Hurdle's house about \$250 o'clock in the evening, and wanted him to go to the City Hail and get
the papers. He said that he put them off for
awhile, and told his wife if they returned, to say
that he had gone out, and he went to bed. They
came back later and went away again. He said
Fisher

Fisher

CAME IN LIKE A WILD MAN,
and took a drink of brandy. That Fisher gave
the indictment to Curran that night, and he destroyed it. Hurdie told witness when Fisher and
Curran came into his place, about 1 o'clock is the
morning, that there was no person present but
them. Said nothing of Sam Collyer and Hurdie
being in the room. Christian had been indicted,
convicted and pardoned, and was indicted again
on a second charge. He was arrested, brought
back and finally escaped. His wife came to see
witness about the matter, saying that she could
get a place if a soile pros. was entered in his case.
He got an anonymous letter on the subject, and
tore it up. Laster he spoke to his son about it,
and they

DECIPED TO LOOK INTO THE MAYTER.

DECIDED TO LOOK INTO THE MATTER. He got the indetment from the clerk's office, and was making progress in the matter when witness retired from office; Charley was down the river; he had a drawer in his desk where his private papers were, and this he kept locked.

Cross examined: The interview between witness and Hurdle took place shortly after the arrest; did not recollect asking him at that time if he thought Charley was insane; did not see Charley take the Christian papers out of the files in the clerk's office; it was put among Charley's private papers; did not know how it came among the papers that were in Hurdle's possession.

ley's private papers; did not know how it came among the papers that were in Hurdie's possession.

Frank Closs sworn: Was acting as counsel for Fisher from the time of his arrest. Had an interview with Hurdie, who said that Fisher and another party came there in a hack between 8 and 9 o'clock, and wanted him to go to the City Hall with them and get the papers. He said that Fisher and Carran came there between 1 and 120 a. m., and there was no other person present but them. Charles Herret sworn: Knew both Fisher and Hurdie. Before Fisher's arrest witness and here seeming from Hancock's restaurant, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, and at Twolfth street met Hurdie. As they were passing, Fisher said to Hurdie, "Did you take those things back!" Hurdie replied, "No, but I am going to." Henry H. Wells, Assistant District Attorney, sworn: He succeeded Mr. Fisher in office. The desk was in the office, and one drawer was

SECURED WITH A SPECIAL LOCK.

Some days later Fisher came into the foffice, and they had a conversation about the key which was not produced. Afterwards he came and unlocked it, saying he had some valuable private papers nd took them all way.

Cross-examined: There was no official papers here as fir as witness saw. There might have een, as witness did not give the matter particular treation. been, as witness did not give the matter particular attention.

W. A. Gaylord, sworn: Resided in Columbia, S. C. Was in no position in this city last fail, but came on pleasure. Knew Fisher. Was in this company on the night of the 16th of September. They were together at the Theatre Comique, and left there about 11 events, going to Mantz and Bunn's saloon to a supper, and remained there to supper, staying until 130 a. m. Went from there to Fourteenth street and Pennsylvanis avenue to get a carriage for Fisher to go to Georgetown. Did not succeed, and invited Fisher to remain with witness all night. Went to Usher's and remained until late, then to the hotel, Fisher remaining with witness until near 11 o'clock the next morning. Sent down for milk punches for themselves. Cross-examined: Had no business at present, thad an income from home. Had been a gambler two years since. Had been to houses of Hi-fame frequently. Did remember riding to Georgetown one evening with Fisher and Hurdles and Hurdle's little girl. Witness remained in the carriage, and the other two got out. Could not tell which side of the bridge they stopped on. Thought the driver of the hack was a colored man. Din not see

Went to Denta's one evening, and took a glass of beer. Went to Georgetown twice. Fisher and witness went into Denta's saloon with Hurdle. After drinking they came out, and left Hurdle talking to the barkeeper, whom he seemed to know.

but Hurdle was with them only once. It was the latter part of the week that witness met Fisher at the Theatre Comique, at the bar, between 9 and 9:20 o'clock. Was playing fifteen-ball pool when Fisher came out of the hall, and they drank together. Mr. Berret joined them. Did not look at the clock behind the bar and fix the time by it. Looked at the clock in the hotel and it was between nine and ten minutes past. The clerk said he was due at the Comique at 9:30, and wigness expected to meet a person there at that hoar. Did not know to a certainty the time that witness met Fisher at the theatre that night.

Charles Hurdle recalled: Fisher, while in company with Berret, did not offer witness any paper to return with the other papers.

Cross-examined: Did not know where the clerk's effice was.

Charles Berret, recalled: Did not see that pa.

Cross-examined: Did not know where the clerk's office was.
Charles Berret, recalled: Did not see that paper. Heard Fisher say: "Take this with it." (Struck out.)
This closed the evidence for the defense, excepting the testimony of William Jones.
For the Government, re-direct:
Heary Robinson, colored: Knew Fisher, Hurdle and Haylord, Drove them in a carriage to Georgetow: first near the post office and then to the brewery near Rock-creek bridge. Went there twice with him.
Wm. G. Jones, sworn for the defense: Barkeeper at Usher's in September last. Saw Fisher there on the 10th in the saloon. Remained until late. Most all of the gentlemen left the house together.

together.
This closed the testimony in the case.
District Attorney Wells opened for the Government, and was followed by Mr. Warden for the defense. At the conclusion of his argument the court adjourned until Monday. REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Jail Prisoners Should be Put to Work. The grand jurors, through their foreman, yes-erday made the following report about the jail On the 6th of June they visited that institution. and were kindly received and shown through the prison by Warden Crocker. They found the building and all the appurtenances connected with building and all the appurtenances connected with it in the most complete condition, the prisoners being well cared for and strict discipline prevailing. To their minds the construction of the jail seems to be complete, both for the comfort and safety of the prisoners. A great deal of work remains without a wall around them, which will be built as soon as Congress makes the necessary appropriation. When the Government took possession of the new jail and removed the prisoners from the old one a great deal of work remained unfinished. Gen. Grocker, the warden, conceived the idea of setting the prisoners to work to finish the jail and putting the grounds in order, which has been, to a very great extent, accomplished, thereby saving quite a sum of money for the Government.

has been, to a very great extent, accomplished, thereby saving quite a sum of money for the Government.

The grand jury recommends to Congress to pass an act for the purpose of workshops within the jail-yard and give power to the warden to use the labor of the prisoners. They are of the opinion that quite a revenue would be derived from this source. They further recommend to Congress that power shall be given to the District government to use the male prisoners to work upon the roads in the county and in the streets of the city under proper regulations, which would be quite a saving to the District government. They also call this attention of Congress and the proper authorities to what they consider a very grand nuisance, and, at the same time, one that may prove at almost any time a very great calamity both to citizens and sojourners.

They referred to the smallpox hospital, situated directly east of the jail, and within one hundred and fifty yards of the building and not much further from the aims-house. In case smallpox was to become an epidemic in this city it would be impossible to prevent the disease from being communicated from the patients to the prisoners and employees of the jail and alms-house, and then appead broadcast over the city. They recommend that Congress make provision to remove the smallpox hospital to some convenient, safe and isolated place beyond the city limits.

Independent Order of Good Samaritans and

Independent Order of Good Samaritans and

Daughters of Samaria.

The annual session, election and installation of District Grand Lodge, No. 3, holding jurisdiction over the States of North and South Carolina, over the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Marylard and the District of Columbia, convened at Green's hall, Pennsylvania avenus, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth aircets, yeaterday, and Passed D.G.C. S. L. Nichols installed the following officers: Robert Peale, R. W. D. G. C.; Rev. A. Brown, of Md., R. W. D. G. C.; Rev. A. Brown, of Md., R. W. D. G. C.; W. T. Chapman, R. W. G. V.; James Burgess, R. W. G. S.; John Dillard, R. W. G. T.; Henry Beard, R. W. G. P.; Charles P. Fratt, R. W. G. L.; Geo. Wills, R. W. G. Conductor; Robert Tubman, R. W. G. U. S.; Levis Willia, R. W. G. O.; Frank Parker, R. W. G. M. After a short address by the Grand Chief, he announced the following appointments as special deputies: H. G. Johnson, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Henry Ellis, Wilmington, N. C.; Weeley Williams, Saliabary, Md. The delegates from the different States reported their lodges in a prosperous and fourishing financial condition. The following delegates were elected to the R. W. N. G. L., which convenes July 1, 1876, at Philadelphia. Robert Peale, James Burgess and J. W. Bond.

The Bank Clerks' Excursion-

The Bank Clerks' Excursion.

The second annual moonlight excursion of the Bank Clerks' Association to Marshall Hall took place on Thursday evening, and was by far the largest and most select of any that have taken place this season. The elegant steamer Jane Moseley was chartered for the occasion, and was crowded to its utmost especity. Among those present were noticed some of our most preminent citizens and distinguished Senators and Representives with their families. The boat left Sinthstreet wharf about 6:00 'clock, and arrived at Marshall Hall at 8 'clock, where all those who desired to participate in the many dance were landed, those remaining on board being treated to a ride down the river as far as Quantio. The excursionists returned to the city at an early hour in the morning, and all were loud in their praise of the gentlemen having it in charge. The music was furnished by Donch.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE TRIAL OF W. W. BELKNAP

TWO-THIRDS VOTE TO CONVICT BLACK CALLED TO ORDER

WORK IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY MISERABLE SKELETONIAN POLICY

FRIDAY, June 16, 1876. Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on App priations, reported the Indian appropriation bill; which was ordered printed and placed on the cal-Mr. INGALLS offered an amendment to the

same; which was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Senate then resumed the trial of W. W. court of impesement.

The order of the Senate requiring the accused

The order of the Senate requiring the accused to nake answer to the articles of impeachment was read by the clerk.

Indge Black commenced his remarks with a reference to the fact that a two-thirds vote was necessary to convict Mr. Belknap, while over one third had said he was not guilty or could not be convicted. He then proceeded to read, in a voide almost inaudible a few feet from him, a reply setting forth this point at considerable length, to show that while a majority could order the trial to proceed there could be no conviction, as over one third of the Senators had declared he was not amenable on account of his resignation. He therefore asked the dismissal of the case.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected to the reception of the paper.

Mr. Loan submitted an order which he asked might be made by the Senate, that the respondent be not allowed to make any further plea, but that the trial proceed on the general plea of not guilty.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked if there had been any

guilty.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked if there had been any witnesses summoned in behalf of the respondent.

The CHAIR submitted, as bearing on the subject, a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, stating that on the 14th of June respondent had given him a list of 19T witnesses whose attendance was desired, which list he submitted to the Senate for its action. ate for its action.

Mr. Black said they had offered a paper asserting what they considered their legal and constitutional rights. The Senate could reject it; they could throw it under the table. The Senate had the power to throw it aside, but the defendant, struggling for his own vindication, was entitled to some consideration.

lo some consideration.

Mr. EDMUNDS called the counsel to order for using language disrespectful to the Senate.

The CHAIR admonished the counsel not to for using language disrespectful to the Senate. The CHAIR admonished the counsel not to indulge in such language.

Mr. Black asked what he was to do. The counsel had the paper which all of them agreed was but an assertion of the just rights of their client. The paper was not only respectful, but humble to the last degree. The paper ought to be received or have some consideration by the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he, perhaps, could relieve the counsel. His objection was intended to defer the reception of the paper till the Senate could consider it.

Mr. Blair argued in support of the paper, and arged its reception by the Senate.

Mr. Lord replied that the paper was indirect contravention of the order of the Senate. The counted for the respondent, the Senators would remember, had said the question could not be settled until the trial had closed. No one could tell how the Senate would be constituted the day the final vote was taken. If the paper was received and filed hedericed to be heard, and would say no more now. He submitted a substitute for the first order, to the effect that, W. W. Belkmap having made default in his plea, the trial proceed on the general plea of not guilty.

At this point Mr. EDMUNDS asked if there was a quorum present.

The CHAIR announced that there were 29 Senators in their seats, (eight less than a quorum.)

The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request

at 12:50 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. WILLIS, of N. Y., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the sale of a piece of land in Wallalout bay, N. Y., to the city of Brooklyn.
Mr. LEAVENWORTH, of N. J., said he had no doubt that this land should be disposed of, but he objected to make the mayor and comptroller of Brooklyn two of the parties to make the ap-

tion.
Mr. BLISS, of N. Y., said this land had never

been used by the Government, and all that Brook-lyn asked for was a fair appraisement. The city fid not want the land for nothing. President to appoint the commission, and the outthen passed.

The House then went into Committee of the
Whole on the army appropriation bill, Mr.
BLACKBURK in the chair.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tenn., who reported the bill.
explained its provisions, and said the committee
had made it conform as nearly as possible to the
bill lately passed relating to the organisation
of the army. of the army.

Mr. HANNING, of Ohio, then made a speech, devoting his remarks particularly to approval of the clause providing for the

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The committee then took up the bill for consideration by sections.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, moved to make the pay of the General of the army \$13,500, the amount now received. He said he would make a like motion as to the Lieutenant General. In both cases the pay was fixed in recognition of services rendered, and as they continued only for the life-time of the incumbents, the pay should not be cut down. down;
Mr. BANNING hoped the amendment would not prevail. It was true, these gentlemen had rendered effective service, but there were other officers who had rendered as effective service, and it was not proposed to reward them in like man-

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Foster's amendments were both rejected. Mr. Foster's amendments were both rejected. No quorum voted, but the fact that there should be a quorum was not insisted upon.

Mr. FOSTER said the people did not demand the reduction of the pay of these distinguished sofficers, and gentlemen on the other side must take the responsibility.

Mr. RANDALL denied the imputation contained in that remark that the Democrats were mimical to the army. No one had made a suggestion to CRIPPLE THAT PART OF THE PUBLIC SHEVICE. The bill is in accord with army officers and the War Department.

Mr. FÖSTER said his information on that point was different. No effort was made to amond the was different. No effort was made to amend the clauses reducing the pay proper of other officers.

Mr. HURLBUT, of lil., moved as a substitute for section three, a proviso that offiners detailed for staff duty shall while on such duty receive the pay of the rank next above their linear rank in the army.

Mr. RANDALL hoped that would not provail

Mr. RANDALL hoped that would not prevail because the committee was opposed to giving additional pay to staff officers.

The substitute was rejected.
Mr. SCHLEIUHER of Texas, moved an amendment providing for an increase of cavalry regiments and reduction of the infantry regiments. The troops were needed more, he said, on the frontier, than elsewhere, and the infantry there were useless. Cavalry was the only arm that could be effective to resist either the Indians or the border raiders from Mexico.

Mesers, HURLBUT, of Ill., Mills, of Texas, and others opposed the reduction of the army. The latter argued that it was economy in an entirely wrong direction.

Mr. DURHAM, of Ky., argued that the reduction could take place by withdrawing troops from tion could take place by withdrawing troops from all the Southern States except Teams, and mass-ing them on the troatier. Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., said he opposed the re-duction for another reason, and that was that if there would be trouble and destitution among laboring men.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., said he hoped the gentleman only made that remark in a spirit of badinage, and if even made in that spirit, it should never have been uttered in an American Congress. He trembled when he thought that a suggestion could even be made that the military power cord be used against the citizen. The fathers of the country never contemplated such a thing. If they had done so they would have gone further in their proposition that there should not be a large standing army in time of peace.

peace.
Mr. KELLEY said he wanted to ask a question, and that was whether the gentleman supposed that the fathers ever contemplated that an American Congress by a system of adroit legislation would put the laboring men of the country in a condition WHERE STARVAVIOR WAS INSVITABLE,

and would then expect them to be such inbors slaves as not to make an attempt to resist op slaves as not to make an attempt to resist oppression.

Mr. HOLMAN did not believe that there was
any such condition existing, and if it was the employment of the army was never contemplated.

Mr. KELLEY selved Mr. HOLMAN if it was not
true that in the city of Indianapolis, in his own
State, 14,000 cut of the M.000 workingmen of that
city were out of employment, and rome of them
living on garbege. [Sensation.]

Mr. HOLMAN hoped that he did not hear the
gentleman aright. It was a slander upon the
people. It is true that many men there have
been thrown out of employment, but the cititens
are aiding each other, and no one is in the condition described by Mr. K. K.LLEY.

Mr. KELLEY said he quoted from an Indianapolis paper, which had asserted the fact that
men there were in such a condition that they
picked up and ate decayed potatoes thrown out of
the market stalls.

Mr. HOLMAN (speaking with a good deal of

feeling and excitement) hoped the gentlems would take back that imputation upon a generous people, who were doing all in their power to relieve suffering and destitution.

Mr. LANDERS, of Ind., also replied to Mr. KKILEN's remarks. He said that gentleman had no doubt seen that statement in an Indianapolis paper; but it was a paper that was anxious to make matters appear worse than they were. Indianapolis had recently been engaged in large and extensive building enterprises, and large numbers of workmen had gone there who were now out of employment. But it was not true that they were as destitute as the gentleman's remarks would imply. As soon as the destitution was made knows the people came forward with relief, and the councies at once inaugurated work, and all that had applied had received employment. Not more than four hundred had applied. It was agreed to furnish aid first to the men who had families, while money was given to others to enable them to go into the country, where the farmers needed their services. There was no destitution that had not been provided for.

Mr. KELLEY retterated that he had seen the statement in a newspaper, which had sent a commissioner among the workshop and at a meeting of working mee one of them, who was indexed as reputable, made the statement about the garbage.

Mr. HOLMAN said it was a stander upon a

Mr. HOLMAN said it was a slander upon a generous people, and the remark should be withgenerous people, and the drawn.

A votewas then taken on increasing the cavalry anneared, and Mr.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING TO-NIGHT Completion of the Arrangements.

ing. The committee met at 5 o'clock to complete arrangements for the ratification meeting to-night. A list of vice presidents and secretaries Chase, Va.; E. L. Fowler, Md.: E. S. Atkinson, National Campaign Club of Colored Men.
Messra. Hersh, Ferre, Thompson and Cook were appointed a committee to invite speakers. The committee waited upon Hon. James G. Blaine, Senator Morton, Secretary Eristow, Senator Conkling. Hen. James A. Garfield, Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchem and Col. C. H. Joyce, and received assurances that these gentlemen would be present.

STRICKEN DOWN.

Mr. Augustus F. E. Perry Dies of Apoplexy. The community was both surprised and sh yesterday morning by the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Augustus F. E. Perry, a prominent dry goods merchant and well-known and highly respected citizen. The deceased aping of the store, and retired to rest about 9:30 o'clock without expressing any ill feeling whating of the store, and retired to rest about 9:30 o'clock without expressing any ill feeling whatever. His sleep was undisturbed, and he rese about 5 o'clock yesterday moraing, the usual hour for getting up, and began drassing. While doing so he complained to his wife of not feeling well, and was noticed by her to stagger, which was quickly followed by a fall. Assistance was immediately rendered, and the afflicted man returned to his bed. Dr. Johnson Eliot was summoned, and quickly responded, but found all his efforts to relieve Mr. Perry unsuccessful, as he was then in a dying condition, and a few minutes later death ensued. The physician reported as the cause, apoplexy.

The deceased was a very temperate man in his habits and a good citisen. He was a native of Montgomery county, Maryland, and one of the heaviest dry good merchants doing business in the city. He came to this city in 1857, being then seventeen years of age, and as a clerk intered the dry good establishment of Messrs. Bradley & Catilett, on Market space, and subsequently went into business with another party, the firm's name being Asaby & Perry, but which was afterwards dissolved. He then took his brother, Mr. T. J. S. Perry, in with him, and this firm purchased the Clagett property, corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avonue, on which they erected the present large and handrone building. Mr. Perry was about fifty-eight years of age, and for a long serious of years was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, but a few years ago he was converted to the Catholic faith. He leaves a widow and four sons and a daughter, all grown or nearly grown.

There will be a meeting of the merchants this evening at 5 o'clock, at the Board of Trade rooms, to take suitable action in relation to his death.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

evening at 5 o'clock, at the Board of Trade rooms, to take suitable action in relation to his death.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in a Week-The Board of Health failed to meet last evening, but the weekly report of the registrar was ready for issue, and shows that for the week end-ing June 10 there were 97 deaths; males, white, 10; females, 4: males, colored, 5; females, 8; minorsmales, white, 24; females, 14; males, colored, 14; fetwo years, 9; five years, 7; ten years, 2; twenty years, 2; thirty years, 8; forty years, 9; eighty years, 12. Natives of this District, 40; of the United States, 22; of freland, 2; England, 1; Germany, 1. The principal causes of death were: Cholera infantum, 26; diarrhea, 6; dysentery, 1; scarlet lever, 2; syphilis, 1; manifolm, 2; canoar, 5; phthirts pulmonalis, 11; meningitis, 1; apoplexy, 1; congestion of brain, 1; convulsions, 3; paralysis, 22; congestion of lungs, 1; pueumonia, 4; Bright's disease, 1; debility, 5. Deaths for the corresponding week 18;5—White, 88; colored, 2; total, 71. Marriages, 14—white, 5c colored, 9; births—white, male, 18; female, 38; colored, male, 16; female, 18;

IMPORTANT INDICTMENTS. Richard Harrington and A. B. Williams Presented for Bribery-

The grand jury yesterday presented indictments against Richard Harrington and Arthur B. Wilagainst Accessed Harrington and Arthur B. Wil-liams, charging them with bribery in the case of the trial of Hope H. Slatter for murder. The in-dictment against Harrington charges him with having received a bribe of \$15,000, on the 12th of October, 1873, for omitting his duty as Assistant United States District Attorney, in opposting a motion for a new trial for murder, in the case of Hope H. Slatter.

The indictment against A. B. Williams presents that on the 12th of October, 1573, while the said Richard Harrington was such Assistant District Attorney, he did promise, offer and give Harrington the sum of \$18,000, with intent to influence his action and decision in the matter of a motion for a new trial, filed by Hope H. Slatter, and to induce him to omit to oppose such motion.

Mr. Williams appeared before Judge MacArthur and gave ball in the sum of \$5,000. Last evening Lincoln hall was crowded to over-flowing with friends of the pupils of the Washing-ton Female Seminary to witness their second an-

ton Female Seminary to witness their second annual commencement. The stage was tastily arranged with flags and flowers. The programme was composed of some fine selections of vocal and instrumental music, also other appropriate parts, which drew forth frequent manifestations of praise. The graduating scholar. Miss Sctavia L. Haller, of Attics. Ind., was presented with a diploma by the Rev. Dr. Rankin and a medal by Col. Orborne. The presentation was followed with music and a Centennial drams. The different parts were executed in a complimentary and fine manner, plansing those present, who left for their respective homes fully satisfied with the attainments of the ladies during their stay in the seminary.

Sinner and Malicious Prosecution.

Michael Sullivan and wife have entered suitagainst Owen Schugrue for slander, setting damages at \$20,000-\$15,000 for Mrs. Sullivan and \$5,000 for Michael. The plaintiffs charge that the defendant tried to injure their good name and credit and bring them into public scandal.

Mary C. Johnson has entered suit against John Hanegan for malfeious prosecution. This grows out of the case lately in the Police Court, where the plaintiff was charged with larceny by the defendant. See claims \$5,000 damages. Presentation of a Past Master's Jowel.

Presentation of a Past Master's Jewel.
On Thursday evening last Past Master Thos. J.
Edwards was presented by Washington Centennial
Lodge, No. 14, F. A. A. M., with an elaborate
Past Master's jewel of solid gold, weighing over
one ounce. The jewel is of unique design, and
was made to order by the well-known manufacturers of Masonic marks and jewels, Jacob Rennet & Sons, Eighth street, below Chestmut, Philadelphia. The presentation was made in behalf
of the lodge by Past Master Horsee A. Whitney,
in his usual happy manner, and received by the
recipient with a few well-timed remarks.